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PHIAL. *n. f.* [*phiala*, Lat. *phiale*, Fr.] A small bottle.
Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole
With juice of curled hebenon in a *phial*. *Shakefp.*
He proves his explications by experiments made with a *phial*
full of water, and with globes of glass filled with water.
Newton's Opticks.
PHILANTHROPY. *n. f.* [*Φιλανθρωπία* and *ἀνθρώπων*.] Love of man-
kind; good nature.
Such a transient temporary good nature is not that *philan-*
thropy, that love of mankind, which deserves the title of a
moral virtue.
Addison's Spectator, N° 177.
PHILIPPICK. *adj.* [from the invectives of Demosthenes against
Philip of Macedon.] Any invective declamation.

PHILOLOGER. *n. f.* [*Φιλόλογος*.] One whose chief study is
language; a grammarian; a critic.
Philologers and critical discourses, who look beyond the
shell and obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry with
our narrower explorations.
Brown.
You expect, that I should discourse of this matter like a
naturalist, not a *philologer*.
Boyle.
The best *philologers* say, that the original word does not
only signify domestic, as opposed to foreign, but also pri-
vate, as opposed to common.
Sprat's Sermons.
PHILOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *philology*.] Critical; grammat-
tical.

Studies, called *philological*, are history, language, grammar,
rhetoric, poetry and criticism.
Watts.
He who pretends to the learned professions, if he doth not
arise to be a critic himself in *philological* matters, should fre-
quently converse with dictionaries, paraphrases, commentators
or other critics, which may relieve any difficulties.
Watts.
PHILOLOGIST. *n. f.* [*Φιλόλογος*.] A critic; a grammarian.
PHILOLOGY. *n. f.* [*Φιλολογία*; *philologia*, Fr.] Criticism;
grammatical learning.

Temper all discourses of *philology* with interpersions of
morality.
Walker.
PHILOMEL. *n. f.* [from *Philomela*, changed into a bird.]
PHILOMELA. *n. f.* The nightingale.
Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage, and rocks grow cold,
And *philomel* becometh dumb.
Shakefp.
Hears the hawk, when *philomela* sings?
Pope.
Lifting *philomela* deigns
To let them joy.
Thomson.

PHILOMOT. *adj.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.]
Coloured like a dead leaf.
One of them was blue, another yellow, and another *phi-*
lomot, the fourth was of a pink colour, and the fifth of a pale
green.
Addison's Spectator, N° 265.

PHILOSOPHEME. *n. f.* [*Φιλοσοφία*.] Principle of reason-
ing; theorem. An unusual word.
You will learn how to address yourself to children for their
benefit, and derive some useful *philosophemes* for your own
entertainment.
Watts.

PHILOSOPHER. *n. f.* [*philosophus*, Lat. *philosophus*, Fr.] A
man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.
Many found in belief have been also great *philosophers*.
Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity.

That stone
Philosophers in vain so long have fought.
Milton.
Adam, in the state of innocence, came into the world a
philosopher, which sufficiently appeared by his writing the na-
tures of things upon their names; he could view sciences in
themselves, and read forms without the comment of their re-
spective properties.
South's Sermons.

They all our fam'd *philosophers* defie,
And would our faith by force of reason try.
Dryden.
If the *philosophers* by fire had been so wary in their obser-
vations and sincere in their reports, as those, who call them-
selves *philosophers*, ought to have been, our acquaintance with
the bodies here about us had been yet much greater.
Locke.
PHILOSOPHERS. *stone*. *n. f.* A stone dreamed of by alchemists,
which, by its touch, converts base metals into gold.

PHILOSOPHICK. *adj.* [*philosophique*, Fr. from *philosophy*.]
1. Belonging to philosophy; suitable to a philosopher; formed
by philosophy.

Others in virtue plac'd felicity:
The stoic last in *philosophick* pride
By him call'd virtue; and his virtuous man,
Wife, perfect in himself, and all possessing.
Milton.
How could our chymick friends go on
To find the *philosophick* stone.
Prior.
When the safety of the publick is endangered, the appear-
ance of a *philosophical* or affected indolence must arise either
from stupidity or perfidiousness.
Addison's Freeholder.

2. Skilled in philosophy.
We have our *philosophical* persons to make modern and fam-
iliar, things supernatural and cauleles.
Shakefp.
Acquaintance with God is not a speculative knowledge,
built on abstracted reasonings about his nature and ef-
fence, such as *philosophical* minds often busy themselves in,

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without reaping from thence any advantage towards regulating
their passions, but practical knowledge. *Aitken's Sermons.*
3. Frugal; abstemious.

This is what nature's wants may well suffice:
But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to *philosophick* fare,
I'll mingle something of our times to please.
Dryden.
PHILOSOPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *philosophical*.] In a philoso-
phical manner; rationally; wisely.

The law of commonweals that cut off the right hand of
malefactors, if *philosophically* executed, is impartial; other-
wise the amputation not equally punisheth all.
Brown.
No man has ever treated the passion of love with so much
delicacy of thought and of expression, or searched into the
nature of it more *philosophically* than Ovid.
Dryden.
If natural laws were once settled, they are never to be re-
versed; to violate and infringe them, is the same as what we
call miracle, and doth not found very *philosophically* out of the
mouth of an atheist.

To **PHILOSOPHIZE**. *v. a.* [from *philosophy*.] To play the
philosopher; to reason like a philosopher; to moralize; to
enquire into the causes of effects.

Qualities, that were occult to Aristotle, must be so to us;
and we must not *philosophize* beyond sympathy and antipathy.
Glennville's Sept.

The wax *philosophized* upon the matter, and finding out at
last that it was burning, made the brick so hard, call itself
into the fire.
L'Estrange.
Two doctors of the schools were *philosophizing* upon the
advantages of mankind above all other creatures. *L'Estrange.*
Some of our *philosophizing* divines have too much exalted
the faculties of our souls, when they have maintained, that
by their force mankind has been able to find out God. *Dryd.*

PHILOSOPHY. *n. f.* [*philosophia*, Fr. *philosophia*, Latin.]
1. Knowledge natural or moral.
I had never read, heard nor seen any thing, I had never
any taste of *philosophy* nor inward feeling in myself, which for
a while I did not call to my recour.

Hang up *philosophy*;
Unless *philosophy* can make a Juliet,
Displant a town, reverse a prince's doom,
It helps not.
Shakefp.

The progress you have made in *philosophy*, hath enabled
you to benefit yourself with what I have written.
Digby.
2. Hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are ex-
plained.

We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of
our *philosophy*, and the doctrines in our schools.
Locke.
3. Reasoning; argumentation.

Of good and evil much they argu'd then
Vain wisdom all and false *philosophy*.
Milton.
His decisions are the judgment of his passions and not of
his reason, the *philosophy* of the finner and not of the man.
Rogers's Sermons.

4. The course of sciences read in the schools.
PHILTER. *n. f.* [*Φίλτρον*; *philtre*, Fr.] Something to cause love.
The melting kiss that tips
The jellied *philtre* of her lips.
Cleaveland.

This cup a cure for both our ills has brought,
You need not fear a *philter* in the draught.
Dryden.
A *philter* that has neither drug nor enchantment in it, love
if you would raise love.

To **PHILTER**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To charm to love.
Let not those that have repudiated the more inviting sins,
shew themselves *philtred* and bewitched by this *Gov. of Tong.*

PHIZ. *n. f.* [This word is formed by a ridiculous contraction
from *physiognomy*, and should therefore, if it be written at all,
be written *phyz*.] The face, in a sense of contempt.

His air was too proud, and his features amiss,
As if being a traitor had alter'd his *phiz*.
Stepney.
PHLEBOTOMIST. *n. f.* [*phlebotomiste*, Fr. from *φλέψ* and
τομή.] One that opens a vein; a bloodletter.

To **PHLEBOTOMIZE**. *v. a.* [*phlebotomizer*, Fr. from *phlebotomy*.]
To let blood.
The frail bodies of men must have an evacuation for their
humours, and be *phlebotomized*.

PHLEBOTOMY. *n. f.* [*φλεβοτομία*, *phlebotomia*, Fr. from *φλέψ*, *phleps*,
and *τομή*, *tomē*, *phlebotomie*, Fr.] Bloodletting; the act or prac-
tice of opening a vein for medical intentions.

Although in indispositions of the liver or spleen, considera-
tions are made in *phlebotomy* to their situation, yet, when the
heart is affected, it is thought as effectual to bleed on the
right as the left.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Pains for the spending of the spirits, come nearest to the co-
pious and swift loss of spirits by *phlebotomy*.
Harvey.
PHLEGM. *n. f.* [*φλέγμα*; *phlegme*, Fr.]

1. The watry humour of the body, which, when it predomi-
nates, is supposed to produce sluggishness or dulness.
Make the proper use of each extreme,
And write with fury, but correct with *phlegm*. *Rescommen.*
He who supreme in judgment, as in wit,
Might boldly censure, as he boldly writ,
Yet judg'd with coolness, though he fung with fire;
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Our critics take a contrary extreme,
They judge with fury, but they write with *phle'm*. *Pope.*
Let melancholy rule supreme,
Choler prelide; or blood or *phlegm*. *Swift.*

2. Water.
A linen cloth, dipped in common spirit of wine, is not
burnt by the flame, because the *phlegm* of the liquor defends
the cloth.
Boyle.

PHLEGMAGOGUES. *n. f.* [*φλέγμα* and *ἀγωγή*; *phlegmagogues*,
Fr.] A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate
phlegm and leave the other humours.

The pituitous temper of the stomachick ferment must be
corrected, and *phlegmagogues* must evacuate it.
Floyer.
PHLEGMATICK. *adj.* [*φλεγματικός*; *phlegmatique*, Fr. from
phlegm.]

1. Abounding in phlegm.
A neat's foot,
I fear, is too *phlegmatick* a meat.
Shakefp.
The putrid vapours, though exciting a fever, do colliquate
the *phlegmatick* humours of the body.
Harvey.

Chewing and smoking of tobacco is only proper for *phleg-*
matick people.
Arbutnot on Aliments.
2. Generating phlegm.

Negroes, transplanted into cold and *phlegmatick* habitations,
continue their hue in themselves and generations.
Brown.
3. Watry.

Spirit of wine is inflammable by means of its oily parts,
and being distilled often from salt of tartar, grows by every
distillation more and more aqueous and *phlegmatick*. *Newton.*

4. Dull; cold; frigid.
As the inhabitants are of a heavy *phlegmatick* temper, if any
leading member has more fire than comes to his share, it is
quickly tempered by the coldness of the rest.
Addison.

Who but a husband ever could persuade
His heart to leave the bosom of thy love,
For any *phlegmatick* design of state.
Southern.

PHLEGMON. *n. f.* [*φλεγμονή*.] An inflammation; a burn-
ing tumour.

Phlegmon or inflammation is the first degeneration from
good blood, and nearest of kin to it.
Wifeman.
PHLEGMONOUS. *adj.* [from *phlegmon*.] Inflammatory; burn-
ing.

It is generated secondarily out of the dregs and remainder
of a *phlegmonous* or cedematous tumour.
Harvey.
PHLEME. *n. f.* [from *phlebotomia*, Lat.] A steam, so it is
commonly written; an instrument which is placed on the
vein and driven into it with a blow; particularly in bleeding
of horses.

PHLOGISTON. *n. f.* [*φλογιστόν*, from *φλέγω*.]
1. A chemical liquor extremely inflammable.
2. The inflammable part of any body.

PHONICKS. *n. f.* [from *φωνή*.] The doctrine of sounds.
PHONOCAMPTICK. *adj.* [*φωνή* and *καμπύλη*.] Having the
power to deflect or turn the sound, and by that to alter it.
The magnifying the found by the polyphonisms or reper-
cussions of the rocks, and other *phonocamptick* objects. *Derham.*

PHOSPHOR. *n. f.* [*phosphorus*, Lat.]
PHOSPHORUS. *n. f.* [*phosphorus*, Lat.]
1. The morning star.

Why fit we sad when *phosphor* shines so clear,
2. A chemical substance which, exposed to the air, takes fire.
Of lambent flame you have whole sheets in a handful of
phosphor.
Addison.

Liquid and solid *phosphorus* show their flames more con-
spicuously, when exposed to the air.
Chymie.
PHRASE. *n. f.* [*φράσις*.]

1. An idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to a language.
2. An expression; a mode of speech.
Now mince the sin,
And mollify damnation with a *phrase*.
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbid it.
Dryden.

To fear the Lord, and depart from evil, are *phrases* which
the scripture useth to express the sum of religion.
Tilleyson.
3. Stile; expression.

Thou speak'st
In better *phrase* and matter than thou didst.
Shakefp.
To **PHRASE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stile; to call; to
term.

These funs,
For so they *phrase* them, by their heralds challenged
The noble spirits to arms.
Shakefp. Henry VIII.

PHRASEOLOGY. *n. f.* [*φρασεολογία* and *λέγω*.]
1. Stile; diction.

The scholars of Ireland seem not to have the least con-
ception of a stile, but run on in a flat *phraseology*, often
mingled with barbarous terms.
Swift's Miscellaneous.

2. A phrase book.
PHRENITIS. *n. f.* [*φρενίτις*.] Madness; inflammation of the
brain.
It is allowed to prevent a *phrenitis*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
PHRENITICK. *adj.* [*φρενιτικός*; *phrenitique*, Fr.] Mad;
PHRENTICK. *n. f.* [*φρενιτικός*; *phrenitique*, Fr.] Mad;
inflamed in the brain; frantick.

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Phreniticks imagine they see that without, which their
imagination is affected with within.
Harvey.
What ceftrum, what *phrenitick* mood,
Makes you thus lavish of your blood.
Hudibras.

The world was little better than a common fold of *phren-*
iticks and bedlams.
Woodward's Natural History.

PHRENSY. *n. f.* [from *φρενίσις*; *phrenesie*, Fr. whence, by
contraction, *phrensy*.] Madness; frantickness. This is too
often written *frenzy*. See **FRENZY**.

Many never think on God, but in extremity of fear, and
then perplexity not suffering them to be idle, they think and
do as it were in a *phrensy*.
Hooker, b. v. f. 3.
Demoniack *phrensy*, mooping melancholy. *Milton.*

Would they only please themselves in the delusion, the
phrensy were more innocent; but lunatics will needs be
kings.
Decay of Piety.

Phrensy or inflammation of the brain, profuse hemorrhages
from the nose resolve, and copious bleeding in the temporal
arteries.
Arbutnot on Aliments.

PHTHISICAL. *adj.* [*φθισικός*; *phthisique*, Fr. from *phthisis*.]
Waiting
Collection of purulent matter in the capacity of the breast,
if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impell the patient
into a *phthisical* consumption.
Harvey on Consumption.

PHTHISICK. *n. f.* [*φθισίς*; *phthisis*, Fr.] A consumption.
His disease was a *phthisick* or asthma, oft occurring to an
orthopnea.
Harvey on Consumption.

PHTHISIS. *n. f.* [*φθισίς*.] A consumption.
If the lungs be wounded deep, though they escape the first
nine days, yet they terminate in a *phthisis* or fistula. *Wifeman.*

PHILACTERY. *n. f.* [*φιλκτήριον*; *phylactery*, Fr.] A bandage
on which was inscribed some memorable sentence.
The *philacteries* on their wrists and foreheads were looked
on as spells, which would yield them impunity for their
disobedience.
Hammond.

Golden sayings
On large *phylacteries* expressive writ,
Were to the foreheads of the Rabbins ty'd.
Prior.

PHYSICAL. *adj.* [*physique*, Fr. from *physick*.]
1. Relating to nature or to natural philosophy; not moral.
The *physical* notion of necessity, that without which the
work cannot possibly be done; it cannot be affirmed of all
the articles of the creed, that they are thus necessary. *Hamn.*

To reflect on those innumerable secrets of nature and *phy-*
sical philosophy, which Homer wrought in his allegories, what
a new scene of wonder may this afford us!
Pope.

Charity in its origin is a *physical* and necessary consequence
of the principle of re-union. *Chymie's Philosophical Principles.*
2. Pertaining to the science of healing.

3. Medicinal; helpful to health.
Is Brutus sick? and is it *physical*
To walk unbraced, and suck up the humours
Of the dank morning.
Shakefp. Julius Caesar.
The blood, I drop, is rather *physical*
Than dangerous to me.
Shakefp. Coriolanus.

4. Resembling physick.
PHYSICALLY. *adv.* [from *physical*.] According to nature; by
natural operation; in the way or sense of natural philosophy;
not morally.

Time measuring out their motion, informs us of the pe-
riods and terms of their duration, rather than effecteth or
physically produceth the same.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The outward act of worship may be considered *physically*
and abstractly from any law, and so it depends upon the na-
ture of the intention, and morally, as good or evil; and so it
receives its denomination from the law.
Stillington.

Though the act of the will commanding, and the act of
any other faculty, executing that which is so commanded, be
physically and in the precise nature of things distinct, yet mo-
rally as they proceed from one entire, free, moral agent, may
pass for one and the same action.
Smith's Sermons.

I do not say, that the nature of light consists in small round
globules, for I am not now treating *physically* of light or
colours.
Locke.

PHYSICIAN. *n. f.* [*physicien*, Fr. from *physick*.] One who pro-
fesses the art of healing.
Trust not the *physician*,
His antidotes are poison, and he slays
More than you rob.
Shakefp. Timon of Athens.

Some *physicians* are so conformable to the humour of the pa-
tient, as they press not the true cure of the disease, and others
are so regular, as they respect not sufficiently the condition of
the patient.
Bacon's Essays.

His gratulatory verse to king Henry, is not more witty than
the epigram upon the name of Nicolaus an ignorant *physician*,
who had been the death of thousands.
Peacham of Poetry.

Taught by thy art divine, the sage *physician*
Eludes the urn; and chains, or exiles death.
Prior.
PHYSICK. *n. f.* [*φυσική*, which, originally signifying natural
philosophy, has been transferred in many modern languages
to medicine.] The science of healing.

Were